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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915.

CAPTAINS OF RURAL INDUSTRY.

Now that all useful things produced on the soil can be sold at good prices the attention of active, energetic men is more widely directed to farming operations as a promising business of the larger sort. There have always been individual farmers whose success went far beyond the average. One died in Missouri not long ago whose annual profits exceeded \$100,000, as shown by systematic bookkeeping. Large ranches have multiplied, and corporations no longer avoid agriculture. New industries in tillage have been introduced, an capital looks upon them with increasing interest. The culture of rice is an example of this development. Irrigation projects are an important element in the case. The electric current, generated by running water, is reaching out for the farms to supply them with the power needed in so many ways, with light for all buildings, and eventually heat. Telephones, motor vehicles and the parcel post help on with this progress. This year witnesses the greatest boom in road improvement the country has ever known. In an advancing situation like this leaders will come to the front, and there will be captains of agriculture as prominent as those in commerce and manufacturing.

The subject of farm credits is taking on a broader significance, and will be so treated by the new Congress that meets in December. In a word, farming is attracting capital and combinations of active men, and will have a larger scope as a co-operative investment. This year's crops in the United States will have a value of over ten billions. The demand for the products is exceptional, but regardless of the war prices are practically certain to be remunerative. As the basic industry agriculture is a matter of first consequence. It is gratifying to find it so decidedly in the ascending scale. The National Department of Agriculture is performing its part admirably, whole states and counties are aroused as never before in promoting the study and practice of farming.

Americans have the qualities and advantages to make them leaders in agriculture, and it is a pleasing fact that they see the opportunity and are improving it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FAIRS.

Fair and stock show season is here. These popular institutions, so tradition has it, had a very insignificant beginning away back in the ages when two farmers fell to disputing about the relative merits of their herds. To settle matters, a member of the royalty was summoned to pass judgment. Before he could render a decision, an outsider tapped him on the shoulder and whispered that in the herd on the informer's farm was a much better animal. Still another farmer suggested that in his own herds could be found the best in all the land. The prince, being a wise man in his day, postponed his award, setting a time and a place when all men could bring their best. And so was born the fair.

Reports will very soon come in that the fair this year is greater and grander than ever. And this is the right sentiment. Strong indeed would be the recollections and weak the eyesight that would reveal in memory a more wonderful picture than that of the living today. Few appreciate the work of the herdsman or the owner of the herd in preparing those marvelous triumphs of animal kind, washed, combed and beribboned. Many of these animals were born to enter this very show ring where you see them. They were fed milk in abundance months after the ordinary calf forgets the taste of it. They have been fitted for the ring and in the story of this fitting is a whole chapter. It is not every man who possesses the temperment and ability to fit animals for the show ring.

Many of those show ring winners are conscious of their beauty to the point of vanity. They hunger for human appreciation and any herdsman will tell you of jealousy revealed by a favorite cow or horse when he bestows a few favors on a stall mate.

The influence of the fair in agriculture cannot be overestimated. It is here that is exhibited the nearest approach to our ideals, and we get a clear mental picture of what consti-

tutes the quality that is demanded by the markets, and in animal kind we fix more firmly in mind the type of animal that is most profitable. The show ring type of today, barring a few fancy points, is based primarily on signs of profitable production.

The fairs are not as well attended as they should be. While every man may not be engaged in the actual production of livestock, fruit, grain and vegetables, every member of the human family is either indirectly or directly interested. It is the one week out of fifty-two in the year that we set aside for giving our greatest industry, agriculture, the emphasis to which it is entitled for the part it plays in our industrial life. Attend your nearest fair. If you see some exhibit that pleases you, tell the man in charge your sentiment. A fair is made up of two things—exhibits and attendance. The two classes are dependent one upon the other.—Rural Spirit.

SHIFTS THE BURDEN.

"Beneficial use should be requisite to retaining title to timber lands," says the Pendleton East Oregonian, and commenting further upon this statement, the Oregon Voter says:

That would mean that title should be held to timber only while it was being cut.

Only timber actually being milled could be taxed.

That is the way the forest reserve system works out—the sawmill man pays for timber as he uses it.

This system applied, would remove 300,000,000,000 feet of standing timber from the tax rolls of Oregon. Today, this timber pays nearly \$3,000,000 in taxes. If the timber didn't pay this \$3,000,000 towards maintaining roads, schools, government and institutions, the wheat grower, the dairy farmer and the balance of our population would have to pay it.

That is the effect single tax would have—to destroy private title to land except as the land was used. It would absorb all the rental value, and the owner of unused lands would be compelled to use it or let it go for taxes. If timber land, using it would mean milling the timber, and as soon as the timber was cut, the worthless logged-off land could not be taxed, for nobody would want it.

Not until we have millions of population, so prosperous that they will not care to tax unused timber land or unused land of any kind, can we afford to adopt a tax system that will throw the entire burden of government upon the producers who are actually using their land. The Single Tax, where applied, has exactly the opposite effect to what its enthusiastic theorists claim—it throws the whole burden of taxation upon the user of land, and brings the unused land into untaxed and idle public ownership, practically the same as our forest reserves of today.

LAST GREAT SHIP TO GO.

The last great ship now making the Orient from Pacific ports, is to be taken off the run. It is announced by Great Northern Steamship Company that the liner, Minnesota, upon her return from the far east, where she is now loading a cargo for Seattle will load a cargo of wheat, lumber, salmon and flour for the United Kingdom and sail for Liverpool. Announcement of this plan by M. J. Costello, assistant traffic manager of the company, signals probably the final departure of the Minnesota from Puget Sound.

The Minnesota is for sale, and it is expected that she will be disposed of in London. The Great Northern Steamship Company is closing its offices in the Orient, and the present trip of the Minnesota to the far east is to be her last. Because of her size, which prohibits her going through the Panama Canal, the Minnesota will make the voyage to England by way of the Horn.

With the departure of the Minnesota from Pacific waters and the recent disposal of the Pacific Mail boats the American flag disappears from regular service from Pacific coast ports to the Orient.

So much for La Follett's seaman's act.

THE FLAX INDUSTRY.

The Oregon legislature appropriated \$50,000 to enable the state officials to test the flax industry.

About 500 tons of flax in the straw have been grown by farmers and pulled by hand with convict labor.

This flax straw with the seed on has been assembled in one of the large buildings at the state prison. Machinery is being installed to save the seed and reduce the flax straw into commercial fibre for manufacture of twine.

By pulling the flax up by the roots about one-fourth longer fibre is obtained, but this is expensive work.

In the past, flax could only be grown successfully in countries having cheap labor for pulling the flax.

The European war has prostrated the industry in some of the principal flax-producing countries.

It is believed that this is a favorable time to introduce and establish the industry in Oregon.

IF BUSINESS IS BAD, DON'T TAKE ACID, BUT BUY AN AUTO-MOBILE.

Every once in awhile a country editor springs an editorial on the automobile that from its language or its

peculiar angle of view has a richness of humor. Then it begins to travel the length and breadth of the land—as for instance the Alton (Iowa) Times:—

"The buggy business in this town has been sold, because the automobile has put the whole buggy manufacturing on the blink. Yesterday Nick Siebold sold his feed store and bought an automobile. The motor craze seems to have struck Alton amidships, and about two more torpedoes of that kind will about sink the old town.

"Business is rotten and complaint is general—but people are buying automobiles like mad. They're buying them like they used to buy champagne. The rule now is 'if you are in debt head over heels, and your business is so dull that there isn't any—go out and buy an automobile.' Instead of buying a bottle of carbolic acid and drinking it, go out and buy a car, ride around and be happy. To h—l with suicide thoughts!

"The automobile craze is upon us, and this paper isn't complaining, even if people get so d—d busy riding around that they can't read it, or pay their subscriptions! Life is just one blasted thing after another, and perhaps automobilousness is better than some other forms of insanity."

WHERE JUSTICE OPENS HER EYES.

In his report recently made public by the United States commission on industrial relations, George P. West, a member of the board, places the responsibility for the Colorado miners' strike with the consequent "debauchery of the judicial and political offices of the state" squarely on the shoulders of the mine operators and John D. Rockefeller and his son.

The Rockefellerers are charged with having, through their personal representatives in the management of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, prostituted the government of Colorado and with indirect responsibility for the Ludlow riot, when men, women, and children were "massacred by armed guards."

The most startling and significant portion of Mr. West's report is that part which says:

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The contempt for government, disregard for public welfare, and defiance of public opinion must be considered as one manifestation of the autocratic and antisocial spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields."

Had Mr. West stopped to think about the good that Mr. Rockefeller is doing with the money he squeezes out of the lives of mere human beings he probably would not have been so severe in his indictment. He should remember that Mr. Rockefeller wears a halo around his noble brow because he has contributed to the up-lift of humanity by providing funds to locate the hook worm, to endow universities that young men and women may be taught how to follow in the footsteps of the greatest money-getters of the present age, to teach the sons and daughters of the wealthy that laborers—those who toil for their daily bread and those who sometimes go without—are little lower than the animals and are worthy of less consideration, and that it is an honor to take from them that those who have may have still more.

Perhaps Mr. West has been unjust. Perhaps—yes, perhaps.—Eugene Register.

ROUNDUP SPIRIT CANNOT BE MOVED TO 'FRISCO

Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 8.—Considering that it would be disloyal to the people who have been so loyal to the Round-Up and further, that it would be impossible to transfer the spirit which makes the Round-Up famous, the Board of Directors have definitely and conclusively turned down the magnanimous offer from the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Exposition to bring the Round-Up down there in October. The spirit and the principle of the Round-Up would both be involved if an effort was made to tear it up and transplant it on the Exposition grounds. Consequently the only Round-Up which will be held this year will be at Pendleton, September 23, 24 and 25.

For the past two months the Exposition officials have been making overtures to the Round-Up to come down there and reproduce the 1915 show. Negotiations progressed so far that a definite offer of all expenses and a big bonus was made and at their request Roy Bishop, one of the directors, went to San Francisco to discuss details. But after the matter had been definitely settled so far as the monetary details were concerned the Round-Up directors decided to refuse the offer for the reasons given above.

To move the Round-Up to San Francisco would have entailed a cost against the exposition of approximately \$35,000 with \$10,000 additional for staging the show down there. All this they agreed to pay and then give a bonus but even with all this the spirit and loyalty of the Round-Up could not have been boxed up and shipped along with the horses, stage coaches and Indians. There will be no Round-Up in 'Frisco.

FAIR NOTICE

Knowing, as you do, that certain needs must be fulfilled and that you shall pay a great deal more after this store is "closed out," you are given notice that a matter of but a few days remains for you to take advantage of this big Saving Event.

Just a few prices to satisfy you that this "CLOSING OUT SALE" offers a chance to purchase at prices unheard of in Heppner before.

MENS'

Regular 20c Sox are now10c
Rgular 65c Heavy Wool Sox, are now40c
Regular 15c Arrow Collars, are now4 for 25c
Regular 25c Suspenders are now 10c
Regular 35c Suspenders are now 20c
Regular 10c Canvas gloves are now4 for 25c
Regular 35c Underwear is now 20c
Regular 50c Underwear is now 25c
Regular \$1.00 Underwear is now 65c
Regular \$1.50 Underwear is now 95c
Regular 65c Shirts are now40c
Regular \$1.00 Shirts are now65c
Regular \$1.50 Shirts are now95c

FLANNEL SHIRTS AT SAME REDUCTIONS.

\$1.00 Overalls are now65c
\$1.25 Overalls are now75c
\$2.50 Hats are now\$1.65
\$3.00 Hats are now\$1.95
\$3.00 Shoes are now\$1.90
\$4.00 Shoes are now\$2.65
\$5.00 Shoes are now\$3.35

VERY SPECIAL!

\$15.00 Suits are now\$8.50
\$20.00 Suits are now\$11.50

Now is the time and this Store is the place.

LADIES'

20c Hose are now10c
35c Hose are now19c
15c Vests are now9c
35c Vests are now20c
50c Underwear is now35c
\$1.00 Underwear is now65c
10c Gingham is now5c
12½c Gingham is now7c
25c Romper Cloth is now15c
25c Galleta is now15c

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE SUITINGS ARE MARKED AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

CHILDRENS'

15c Hose are now10c
20c Hose are now12½c
35c Underwear is now20c
65c Underwear is now40c
\$2.00 Shoes are now\$1.25
\$2.50 Shoes are now\$1.65
50c Boy's Pants are now25c
75c Boy's Pants are now40c

BOYS SCHOOL SUITS ARE REDUCED ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF. BETTER BUY NOW.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS AND CHILDRENS SHOES AT ABOUT ½ PRICE.

Is is unfortunate that stores should fail—but they do—and the stocks must be disposed of, hence they are sold at prices which turn them into money. This instance is no exception.

THE FAIR STORE FAILED

And the stock must be sold at whatever price it will bring.

COME--BUY EARLY--BUY NOW
--AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
--SAVE MONEY.

T. H. DANIELS

IN CHARGE